

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VIII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1881.

NO. 8.

MISCELLANY.

From the New England Review.

THE WIFE.

"I have been with thee in thy hour,
Of glory and of bliss—
Doubt not its memory's living power
To strengthen me through this!"

MRS. HEMANS.

She was a beautiful girl, when I first saw her. She was standing up at the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her delicate hand within his own, gazed on her for a moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm and eloquent blood played upon his cheek, shadowing at intervals his manly forehead and "melting into beauty on his lip."

He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form, with his feelings yet noble, his spirit yet warm. An eagle to shelter the dove with his wings, An elm where the light twining tendrils might cling.

And they gave themselves to one another; and every heart blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on, and again I saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of a summer sunset stole through the half closed and crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting, and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the young wife had indeed given place to the grace of perfected womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible upon her beautiful brow. Her husband's brow too was marked somewhat more deeply than his years might warrant—anxiety, ambition, and pride had gone over it, and left their traces upon it—a silver hue was mingled with the darkness of his hair, which became thinned around his temples almost to baldness. He was reclining on the splendid ottoman with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife in a low, sweet, and half enquiring voice, as she laid her hand upon his own.

The husband roused himself from his attitude slowly, and a slight frown knit his brow.

"I am not ill," he said somewhat abruptly, and he folded his arms upon his bosom, as if he wished no interruption of his evidently bitter thoughts.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared down upon us with a cold dim, and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over feelings which he scorns, or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsing features and the gloomy brow—the undefinable shadows of hidden emotion—the involuntary signs of a sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know.

The wife essayed once more. "Edward," she said slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve. You are troubled, and yet refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twain were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed Ambition as his God, and had fallen in his high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed—he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country—he had fanned rebellion to a flame, which had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen—miserably fallen—and had been doomed to die the death of a traitor.

It was his last night of life. The morrow was the day appointed for his execution. He saw the sun sink behind the green hills of the West, as he sat by the dim grate of his dungeon, with a feeling of unutterable horror. He felt that it was the last sun that would set to him. It would cast its next level and sunset rays upon his grave—upon the grave of a dishonored traitor!

The door of his dungeon opened, and a light form entered, and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you. I have reached you, after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God that my purpose is nearly accomplished."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom a tear trembled on his eye lash. "I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in the choked tones of convulsive agony.

"Edward," said his wife in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be enabled to pass unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me, I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband, dearer than life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not of me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. "I can endure every thing for your sake. Haste, Edward—haste, and all will be well,"—and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in a female garb.

"Farewell my love, my preserver,"—whispered the husband in the ear of his disguised wife, as the officer, sternly reminding the supposed lady that the time allotted for her visit had expired. "Farewell—we shall meet again—and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—that wife and husband—but only as the dead may meet—in the awful commings of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit, until the last great purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but still beautiful corpse of the devoted wife.

The Editor of the Haverhill (Ms.) Gazette has lately given his readers a lesson upon the Duties and Difficulties of a country Editor. We copy the article upon Editorial Difficulties, which we saw in the *Observer*, and our readers will give it a candid perusal, and then decide who is right, the editor or reader.

In the first place, suppose he thinks it his duty to discuss the political topics of the day—for instance, that he professes himself a National Republican, and advocates with becoming zeal and energy the political opinions of that party;—it may be, a third part of his subscribers profess opposite opinions, and hence are not satisfied that he should give his paper an exclusive party character, when they have no medium of communication in the vicinity. Our editor, desirous if possible, to please every body, offers "the opposing party" the free use of his columns, while he reserves to himself the privilege of freely expressing his own opinions—and he commences on this liberal plan; but what is the result? Why, as might be expected. The party to which he belongs, charge him with apostasy, and threaten to withdraw their support, while the opposite party are dissatisfied, because he will not write for both sides, that is, seriously maintain that two opposite propositions are equally correct! This they call a neutral course, and as the editor will not conform to their views in this matter, they promptly punish him, by discontinuing their subscriptions. So that the whole amounts to this:—If our editor adheres rigidly to his political friends, the other party abandon his paper. If he is impartial in the only rational sense, that is, if he gives all his patrons a privilege in his columns, both parties are sure to curse and quit him. Now editors so conditioned, think theirs a hard case—but the liberal and enlightened public, as he is bound to style his tyrants, show him no favor, and thrust him without the pale of their charities and their sympathies.

In the second place, suppose our editor assumes that his readers have souls—which, by the way, in regard to some of them may be thought a monstrous assumption—and therefore occasionally furnish a scrap of ghostly advice to them—then he is greeted with a tremendous clamor about orthodoxy!—priestcraft!! church and state!!! and other equally sensible exclamations, accompanied with admonitions of all the punishment which they can inflict unless "sectarian stuff" is omitted for the future. Well, in order to even the scales, he next copies a religious article of a different complexion;—and what is the result? Why the *hundreds* of *sectarianism* to whom we have alluded are all at once mightily pleased, and are delighted with our editor's independence and liberality; and forthwith they materially increase his subscription list as a reward for his independence, forsooth! But what say his orthodox friends?—are they pleased with this exhibition?

O, no;—They exclaim with great earnestness against it. He is a unitarian, says one; a universalist, says another; an infidel, says a third; he is publishing soul-destroying errors, says a fourth;—he is scattering "damnable heresies" exclaims a fifth; and so they go on, denouncing the editor, and threatening—that if he publishes any more such pieces, they will discontinue their papers.—Well, he concludes for the sake of peace to omit publishing articles on religious subjects altogether. But still he meets with trouble. The liberal party now charge him with being controlled by orthodox influence, being frightened from an independent course, &c. and seriously threaten, that, unless he will continue to publish such pieces as they may approve they shall stop their papers! Our editor is thus by turns lauded and anathematized, both by orthodox and heterodox, according as he may incline to support or oppose one or the other—and if he stands mid-way between them, he is worse off still; for he is then *roasted on both sides!* So much for our editor's efforts to improve the spiritual condition of his readers.

In the third place, it may be, our editor thinks there is too much licentiousness practiced in the community—that ardent spirits, are the prime cause of innumerable crimes and misdemeanors—that too much of the fiery liquid is drunk and that a reform is needed. He expresses his opinions freely and undisguisedly on the subject. But does every good citizen sanction and encourage him in his efforts? O, no; some, but "few, and far between," are found, who do so; yet multitudes array themselves in opposition. One class—sober temperate men of *course*—profess to despise drunkards as much as any other men;—but then they don't like dictation—they have always drunk as much rum as they wanted, and always mean to do so—they know when they have got enough, and don't want any body to tell them that they must not drink as much as they please, &c.—thus determined to maintain a fancied independence at the expense of good sense and sobriety. Another class are willing that he should discuss the subject *moderately*, but think he has been too zealous, and has gone "too far," and both these latter classes threaten to discontinue their papers, if he does not let rum alone, and the other, if he will not be more *moderate* in his opposition. Well, he continues to oppose intemperance, and a host of his patrons leave;—He is, however, "more moderate," and while he thereby gains not a single subscriber from the moderate class, the genuine cold-water men, in their turn begin to threaten;—and so the poor editor has it from all quarters. And if this be not throwing off cold water on his efforts to get a living by conscientiously and faithfully serving the public, then we know nothing about it. Besides the cases which we have alluded to—and they are no fictions—there are, perhaps hundreds of others which might be adduced to show the perplexities attendant on the business of a country editor.

Some of his patrons are fond of poetry, and want a larger share of his paper devoted to it; and some care nothing about it, and wish it omitted entirely.—Some are for stories and anecdotes;—while others denounce them all as trash; and call for articles of news—and some want agricultural pieces rather, and some articles concerning internal improvement and domestic industry—some are for a great variety of short paragraphs, about things in general; some complain because there are so many advertisements! And some of all these classes will threaten to stop their papers unless the editor shall conduct it agreeably to their different tastes. But while these complaints and threats are thrown out, those who make them, seem scarcely to dream that the idea of making up a paper which will suit every variety of taste, is as absurd as to expect weather, which will at the same time suit the convenience of every person in the community. Now, what ought an editor to do, under all these difficulties? The only suitable answer which we can think of, is, he should proceed straight forward in the exercise of a good conscience—and according to his best judgment—endeavor to do as much good to the public as he can, and at the same time gain thereby as much money as he honestly may.

And now some may enquire—why all this talk about the duties and difficulties of editors? We answer, our design is discoursing about the duties of editors is, to remind readers of their duties. Our object in alluding to their difficulties is, in order that inconsiderate readers may learn, reflect, reform, and thus relieve those whom they have unreasonably persecuted.

A single leaf of the Bene plant stirred round in a half tumbler of water and drank, is said to cure what is called the "summer complaint," among children in New York.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

Just after the battle of Lexington, when the whole country was roused to exertion and the long subdued fire of patriotism burst into flame, Parson P**** of A**** set out for Cambridge, to ascertain how matters went on at the American camp. He found there were more eaters than feeders, more guns than ammunition, and that the patriotism of the clergy had precluded the want of chaplains, so he turned his face towards home again. On his way he met a company from New Hampshire—stout, hardy woodsmen—trudging on with might and main to the scene. At that time when mails were hardly known, and a letter from Boston would have been as strange a visitor in New Hampshire as one would now be coming from Japan, and when, too, every body "was coming down," and nobody thought of returning, so long as they could find any thing to eat, an opportunity of intelligence "from below" was not to be lost; accordingly the company came to a "stand at ease," and the parson, after a courteous salute, was inquired of for the news. "I told them," said he, "that I had just come from Cambridge and that they already had more men than they knew what to do with, and no provisions nor powder to spare, so I thought they better turn right about and go home again; but (continued the parson) I never was looked at with so much contempt before: they resumed their march, and I overheard them saying 'That's an old tory, I know.' My black coat probably saved me from a more striking expression of their displeasure."

When the parson got home, and told his neighbors that their sons and their brothers and their friends were all out of provisions, then what a stir! some gave one thing, some another; Uncle Jim sent off the whole contents of his meat barrel, and meal chest in his own ox cart and his family lived on hominy and hulled corn for a week, till the cart came back, and he could send to mill again.

The next Sunday the Parson was to preach at Pembroke, (N. H.) on Saturday he started off, and when he arrived at P. put up with the deacon, a little way from the meeting house. In the morning he walked to the church door, waiting his arrival at the church door, while the younger ones were engaged in rather more animated conversation at a respectful distance from their seniors.—They had heard who was to supply the pulpit of their absent pastor; and as he lived "farther down" than they did, they were in hopes he might bring some news from that scene, to which the eyes of all were so anxiously turned, the camp at Cambridge; but when the deacon told them the parson had just come from Cambridge, their diffidence and almost their respect, was gone in a moment—youth an old thronged about him and joined in one earnest call. "The news! the news!! the news!!!" The old gentleman finding there was no getting off, told them if they would go into the house and take their seats, he would tell them from the pulpit all about it. After giving them a relation of all he had seen and knew of affairs at the camp, the reverend man proceeded "And now my brethren, let us commence the worship of the God of Sabbath, and unite in prayer for the success of our righteous cause, and the preservation of our patriotic countrymen, who are so fearlessly, and at such great sacrifice engaged in its defence."

"Where the spirit of God is, there is Liberty." Many an ardent prayer went up to Heaven which came not back unheard, unblesed or rejected. The venerable preacher used to say as the big tear then trickled down his furrowed cheek, "It was the most attentive congregation he ever had in his life."

Transcript.

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of industry and enterprise to adorn it.—You will be much more likely to succeed in business you have long studied, than in that of which you know but little.
2. Select the best company in your power to obtain, and let your conversation be on those things which you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.
3. Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality, religion and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your profession. It is not the reading of many books that makes a man wise, but the reading of only those which can impart wisdom.
4. Thoroughly understand what you read, take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.
5. Select for your model, the purest and greatest characters, and always endeavor to imitate their greatness.

6. Serve God, attend his worship, and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety to all around you.

7. Love your country; respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow apprentices: let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

8. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly; and provide largely for old age.

In a word, think much, act circumspectly, and live usefully.

POETRY.

UNIVERSAL PRAISE.

There is a solemn hymn goes up
From nature to the Lord above,
And offerings from her incense-cup
Are poured in gratitude and love;
And from each flower that lifts its eye
In modest silence in the shade,
To the strong woods that kiss the sky,
A thankful song of praise is made.

There is no solitude on earth—

"In every leaf there is a tongue"—
In every glen is a voice of mirth—
From every hill a hymn is sung;
And every wild and hidden dell,
Where human footsteps never trod,
Is wafting songs of joy, which tell
The praises of their Maker—God.

When Night's dark wings are slowly furled;

And clouds roll off the orient sky,
And sun-light bursts upon the world,
Like angel's pinions flashing by,
A matin hymn unheard will rise
From every flower, and hill, and tree,
And songs of joy float up the skies,
Like holy anthems from the sea.

And when the sky that bends above

Is lighted up with spirit fires,
A gladdening song of praise and love
Is pealing from the sky-tuned lyres,
And every star that throws its light
From off Creation's bending brow,
Is offering on the shrine of night
The same unchanging subject—GOD.

Thus Earth's a temple vast and fair,

Filled with the glorious works of love,
When earth and sky, and sea and air
Join in the praise of God above;
And still through countless coming years,
Unwearied songs of praise shall roll
On Plumes of love to Him who hears
The softest strain in Music's soul.

HAPPINESS.—There is almost an infinite variety of ways and means devised by the people of the world to make themselves happy. Some get married, and some divorced—all for the same reason; some labor hard and long, and are troubled about many things:—why? because they cannot be happy without all this; others lounge away all day, and sing, and fly from care, and hate work, to gratify the same propensity.—Some think good dinners and good wine the sum of happiness; others indulge themselves in storing away the money these would cost. And so through all the world, scarcely two individuals seek for happiness in the same thing precisely, and scarcely one appears to know, that, after all, it consists and is to be found only in a contented mind, and that there it always is.

MATRIMONY.—"The virgin sends prayer to God, but carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the number of the elect, and hath in it the lot of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and the union of hands and hearts, it hath in it less of beauty, but more of safety, than the single life; it hath more care, but less danger; it is more merry, and more sad; it is fuller of sorrows, and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strength of love and charity, and those burdens are delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms; fills cities, and churches, and heaven itself.—Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower and labor, and unites into societies and republics, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things, to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world." *Jeremy Taylor.*

It is now said that Mr. Ingham has finally determined to expose the "malign influence" in a publication he is preparing.

It now appears that it was Col. Richard M. Johnson, he who said that Mr. Adams must be put down if he was as pure as the angels in heaven; it was he who was sent by the President to Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien to compel them and their families to pay their respects to Mrs. Eaton. The Globe and Telegraph are disputing as to the extent and nature of this extraordinary requisition; and how far the President was concerned. It is admitted that Col. Johnson acted with the President's approbation. Mr. Berrien has addressed a note to the Globe, in which he says he has written a letter to Col. Johnson about

the matter, and expects an answer shortly, and until it arrives, it would be well to defer all public controversy upon the topic.

There is a rumor that two or three secondary officers at Washington have tendered their resignations to the President, and that he has refused to accept of them. It is understood that Kendall and Lewis are two of them. They no doubt felt sure of their hold on the old man.

The President's refusal to institute any inquiry into the conduct of his officers, accused by Mr. Ingham of conspiring with Major Eaton to assassinate him, is very severely reprehended in the Telegraph.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Merc. Adv. of 28th July.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *President*, Capt. H. L. Champlin, arrived last evening from London, and Portsmouth having left the latter port on the 20th ult. Mr. M. Lane late minister to England, with his lady, family and servants, have arrived in this ship.

Capt. Champlin has favored us with London papers to the evening of the 18th of June, and a Portsmouth paper of the 20th. They contain no news of importance. The new Parliament assembled on the 14th and was engaged in swearing in the members up to the 18th. The Hon. Chas. Manners Sutton was re-elected Speaker of the Commons without opposition. The formal opening by a speech of the King, was to take place on the 21st. Lord John Russell, and Mr. Stanley, are made cabinet ministers. It does not appear that any further movement has taken place in Poland. The Lieut. Gen. in Chief, of the Polish army has addressed an affecting proclamation to the Lithuanians. The Poles express themselves in this document determined to persevere to the last in the contest in which they are engaged.

Don Pedro, the Ex-Emperor of Brazil, with his Empress and suite, arrived at Cherbourg in the British frigate *Vologe*, on the 13th June.

The two Landers have arrived in England from Africa by way of Rio Janeiro.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, second son of Louis Bonaparte, has arrived in London, and is staying with his mother, the Duchess of St. Leu, formerly Queen of Holland. Also, Achilles Murat, son of Murat, is in town, and these eminent foreigners paid yesterday

Kinnaird, and Mr. Agar Ellis, have been created Barons of the United Kingdom. The title of the latter is Baron Dover.

TERCEIRA. The Jack o' Lantern, Captain Thornton, arrived at Southampton on the 14th June, having left Terceira on the 6th idem. She carried the news that the island of Graciosa had offered to capitulate to the troops of the queen, and they were negotiating the terms when Captain Thornton sailed.

The island of Fayal had not then been attacked, as the expedition of Count Villa Flor has been detained at the island. St. George by very tempestuous weather; but little doubt was entertained of its surrender also to the forces of the queen. Captain Thornton was on board the French ship *La Melomene*, Captain De Rosaudy, who had captured on the 2d June, the Portuguese corvette, *Urauta*, (one of the two ships destined to blockade Terceira, but neither of which had yet arrived off that island) so that Terceira had been free from any blockade for 8 months.

BRUSSELS, June 15. Information will have by this time, no doubt reached you, that hostilities have commenced between the Dutch and Belgium at Lillo. Having been accustomed to skirmishes of this kind between the outposts, the government attached no importance to it. But I am sorry to inform you that the state of Antwerp has now become seriously grave. It appears that the King of Holland, anxious to create a dissension in Belgium, even at the risk of hostilities, is using his influence and money, and through his emissaries, agitating the question of the union of Belgium with France, hoping thus to create a general war. Indeed, so far has this system proceeded, that a provisional government is secretly organized in Antwerp, and it is expected will publicly declare itself within seven or eight days. Our Regent is dreadfully alarmed, and the Minister of War left this morning for Antwerp, to use his influence and popularity with the troops, but without success; for, M. Charles Rogier, the lately new installed Governor, although possessing much energy, will, it is feared, not be able to maintain his place. — [Morning Herald.]

Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, dated May 30: "We are decidedly in a state of blockade; not a single Portuguese vessel can pass either way over the bar. The Minister of the Interior and the Marine have sent orders to all the smaller ports of the kingdom, for not a single ship to put to sea, taking care, however, at the same time to announce that this measure, though urgent, is but momentary, and that shortly the maritime forces of the allies of Portugal would make their appearance, and set things

upon their right footing. At present, the only English ships remaining are a frigate, two brigs and a government steamer. We have no positive information as to the movements of the French squadron, except from the telegraph at the bar, which has announced that it was steering with a fair wind in the direction of Cape Epichel. The governor having applied to the Minister of the Marine for instructions how to act in case the French ships should appear off the Douro, received for answer, that he had but to enforce, with regard to the entrance into that port, the same that had been adopted at Lisbon, according to which no French ships should pass the bar without especial authority from the government. Every sea fort which Don Miguel constructed or repaired has already been garrisoned, so that our coast from Cascaes to Aveiro presents a continued line of redoubts, furnished with nearly 10,000 men. Besides these means of defence, the recruiting service is going on with great activity throughout the kingdom."

LATER FROM POLAND.

Some further intelligence has been received from Warsaw dated June 6th, from which it appears that a battle took place on the same day as that of Ostrolenka, in which General Chlapowski the Polish General beat the Russians, and gained a complete victory. The General was joined by several thousand of the Byalostocky insurgents near Narewka. He fell in with the Russians in the night, and surprised and completely surrounded them. The Russians lost all their cannon, five in number, and had about 300 men killed; the remainder of the Russians were completely defeated and made prisoners. At Byalostocky, 120 Russian wagons were taken by the insurgents. In Volhynia the fortress of Haman fell into their hands, after a well contested and sanguinary battle, in which the Russians left 1,200 dead on the field of battle. General Rudiger, however, with Krassowski's corps, is at Wehbowice; he had 19,000 men under him, and thirty pieces of Cannon. The Russian army had begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. On the 3d instant 10,000 men were encamped at Prasuv. It seems that General Lubinski in his retreat from Ciechanowier with 6000 Poles, cut his way through 40,000 Russians.

The Polish State Gazette of June 6, contains two reports of General Skrzynecki, dated from the Head Quarters at Praga, on the 1st and 2d of June. The first is an account of the reasons my fought the battle of Ostrolenka; and afterwards retreated to Praga. The second report is that which gives an account of the defeat of a Russian corps in Lithuania as stated above.

The annexed private letter from Warsaw, which we find in the British Traveller of the 16th June, contains an extract from one of the despatches of the Polish commander above referred to, and a variety of other details.

Private Correspondence.

Warsaw, June 5.—The last letter I wrote to you was under date of the 31st ult., which informed you that the Polish head quarters were at Praga, where they still remain, and nothing has taken place with the main army since then; but, however, the Poles still sing their national song—"Jeszcze Polak nie Zgiketa" (Poland will not be lost so long as we live,) for the news from Lithuania and Ukraine are good.

Gen. Chlapowski has gained a victory over the Russians, near Narewka. The following is the translation of the official report of General Skrzynecki to the National Government:

I have the honor to send to the National Government the news just received of the army, under the command of Gen. Chlapowski; that General having joined some thousand of the Byalostocky insurgents, gained a glorious victory over the enemy, near Narewka, on the 26th of May, it was at the same time when the battle of Ostrolenka took place. The enemy's column consisting of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and five cannon, besides Cossacks, were sent from Brzesc-Litevski with the intention of falling upon the insurgents, and were led on by one Rengardt. General Chlapowski got the start of him, and attacked him in the night, and with such success that the Russian corps was surrounded. The Russians lost five cannons and all the arms, and about 300 men were killed; we lost an officer of the regular troops, four chieftains of the insurgents, and horse. The remainder of the enemy's troops were completely defeated and made prisoners. General Chlapowski took the officers with him on his march, but ordered the soldiers (prisoners) to be sent to Bielsk by the inhabitants after their having taken an oath not to serve again against the Poles. Four degenerated inhabitants of that country who conducted the enemy towards us, received their deserved punishment—death. The appearance of General Chlapowski heightened the spirits of the insurgents in that part; the whole population is taking up arms. Besides the successful battle of Narewka, the insurgents had fallen several times upon the Russian transports, and

at Byalostocky Puszezy, 120 wagons fell into the hands of the insurgents. (Signed) SKRZYNECKI. Praga, June 2, 1831.

GREECE.

A friend has furnished us with a letter from a correspondent in London, from which we make the following extract. The information comes from an authentic source, for the writer and correspondent, are well acquainted with the country of which he speaks, and are both of them good friends to Greece.

"Of what subject can I speak to you but of Greece? I wish the intelligence I have to communicate were more satisfactory, but you have already anticipated it. The despotism of the President has reduced it to a state worse than any in which you have seen it. It is now no longer anarchy, but terrorism, faction, inquisition. Roumelia is in a state of political dissolution; and a prince established at this moment in Greece, would carry its limits to the Rhodope, if not to the walls of the Seraglio. Sophia is occupied by the insurgents. Think of that! Sophia, a champagne country, the rendezvous of the cavalry, the force of the Sultan, the centre of communications and the lines of defence occupied by the insurgents. The Sadragan overpowered at Monastir; the chief port of Roumelia; the Armatoris, for the first time exasperated against the Porte, and united with the Albanians; the Pacha of Serutary united with these, all opposed to the Sultan, and their opposition once crowned with success, to set up among themselves—what a moment for Greece—and Greece inactive; nay, torn by faction and civil war. But there is now no middle course for Greece, it is now all or nothing. She must be annihilated as a nest of pirates, or seated on the wreck of the Turkish Empire."

[Bost. Cour.]

THREE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

[From the Washington Globe.]

QUESTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL GAZETTE.

1. Was it not formerly the practice of the United States Branch Bank at Washington to charge private citizens with a premium upon drafts furnished them, on the principal bank and distant branches?

2. Were not such drafts, during the same period, furnished to members of Congress without any charge for premium?

3. If the preceding questions be answered in the affirmative, then what was the motive in making this discrimination between those who might have a vote in the Bank, and other citizens?

The Editors of the National Intelligence undoubtedly know how the fact is; and as an act of justice to their readers and the country, we expect them to give a ready yea or nay to the two first questions. The last we throw out with the hope of extracting their opinion.

We pause for reply.

From the National Intelligence.

It seems to us to be probable, that our silence in regard to the above questions is relied upon, and that such silence would be taken for assent to the justice of the innuendo against the Bank which they are intended to convey. The author of them shall not have the benefit of silence on our part. We reply to them.

Answer 1.—It was, and is.

Answer 2.—They were, and are.

Answer 3.—The motive is one of the public duty. It is one of the obligations of the Bank, under its charter, to transfer the money of the Government to whatever part of the country it may have occasion to disburse it in. In simple compliance with this obligation, Members of Congress receive their pay, to the amount prescribed by law, at their option, in notes or coin here, or in drafts available, without risk or loss, in the part of the country which they represent. The Army and Navy of the United States, and all the Civil List, from the President down, are paid in precisely the same manner, and it will not be pretended that they are corrupted by the Bank. In a word, if the Bank failed to grant this facility, in one form or other, it would incur a forfeiture of its charter. Is the Globe answered?

The U. S. Telegraph of Saturday contains a letter from Philadelphia, on the subject of the Philadelphia document to which we referred the other day. The letter says—

It is a simple, manly, and stern recital of truths, and enumeration of facts, worthy of the old republicans, revolutionary whigs, and inflexible democrats, who have attached their names to it. Among them you will find the authors of the JACKSON HICKORY CLUB of Pennsylvania—the original members; the draftsmen of their Constitutions; their Secretary; and the Editor of the COLUMBIAN OBSERVER, who so boldly brought forward the General in 1822, and so energetically sustained him throughout the whole of the contest.

To the advocates of President Jackson's re-election, the appearance in the Telegraph of language like the following from the same letter, must cause "a certain fearful looking for" of something particularly disagreeable. Adv'r.

His true friends; who regard his peace of mind and his true glory, ought to withdraw him from a contest, the pelt-ing of which must ruin his health, and cast a shadow over his name: for HE CANNOT BE RE-ELECTED! The die is cast! The magic of his name is lost; his influence cannot be recovered. A mistake has been committed; the successful soldier cannot necessarily make a successful statesman.

MORE OF THE PRESIDENT'S GALLANTRY.

The Telegraph is putting some ugly questions. For example, it asks—

"Will the Globe deny that the President, attended by Major Lewis, visited the lady of the British Secretary of Legation, as a special mark of respect and in return for the attention paid by that lady to Mrs. Eaton. These may seem to be little matters, but they are easily answered. Let not their denial be withheld until their bearing makes it necessary to risk every thing. Yea or nay—Will they give an authentic denial?"

The Richmond Whig correspondent explains this question—"He the President sent that moving nuisance," well known here as "groom of the bedchamber"—a man who has literally, to a certain extent, converted the President's house into a brothel—to Mr. and Mrs. Bankhead to state, that if Mrs. B. would call on Mrs. Eaton, leave a card, or recognize her in some way, that the President, himself, would take it as a mark of great kindness, and in return would call on Mrs. B. and pay his respects to her! Mrs. Bankhead did so, and the President fulfilled his part of the bargain to the very letter. Portland Adv'r.

THE JEWELS OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE.

A portion of jewelry of the Princess of Orange which disappeared from Brussels about two years ago under very mysterious circumstances, was found in a house in New York, on Thursday evening of last week. Information having been given to Mr. Swartwout, the collector of this port, that there was reason to believe that smuggled jewels were concealed in the said house; he applied to Justice Hobson to accompany him with a search warrant, and proceeding thither, after being refused admittance, they forced the door and searched the premises. A box about the size of an ordinary pistol case was found, in which was contained a large collection of splendid jewels. They were yesterday examined in the presence of the Chevalier Huygens, the Dutch Minister, by whom they were introduced as a part of those stolen from the Princess of Orange. Some of the separate stones are very valuable. The person in whose possession they were found is said to be an Italian, named Carrara, who succeeded in making his escape. The estimated value of what was found, is about one hundred thousand dollars. The total value of the loss was stated at the time to be about one million. A reward of twenty thousand dollars was offered by the Dutch Minister for their recovery in December, 1829, but as they have been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws, and therefore forfeited, they cannot be restored to the owners, we imagine, except by an Act of Congress, which we have no doubt will be passed for that purpose. Supposing their value to be equal to \$100,000, the commissions of the Collector will amount to nearly \$13,000; a handsome day's work in these hard times. They are now deposited in the Mechanic's Bank for safe keeping. — Journ. of Com.

ANOTHER CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Extract of a letter to a lady in Philadelphia, dated

Cincinnati, July 13, 1831.

DEAR SISTER—our city has been thrown into considerable excitement this day or two, by a melancholy case of Hydrophobia. The individual, whose name is Clarke, of the firm of Steele and Clarke, of this city, has been living at Columbia, five miles from this place. It appears, that last January he had a mare and colt bitten by a mad dog. The mare went mad, and died in a short time; previous to which she bit Mr. C. on one of his fingers; as usual, the wound healed up, and he thought very little of it, particularly when he had been bitten by a horse. On last Saturday, all of a sudden the colt went raving mad, and died in a short time, exhibiting all the symptoms of that dreadful disease—hydrophobia—and, shocking to relate, on yesterday morning, Mr. Clarke, while stooping down to tie up his shoes, was seized with a dreadful paroxysm, which caused him to leap several feet, and in an instant, he evinced all the dreadful certainty that he was a mad man. He was put into a boat and conveyed to this city, to receive medical attention, but so great was his distress caused by the water, that they were obliged to take him on shore. He arrived here last evening, and two 'Steam Doctors' were called in—viz. Tibbets and Brown; and all the steam they could raise was put in requisition—I suppose the scene that followed immediately would baffle all description. He raved, foamed, and was most dreadfully convulsed for some time, and all night with some exceptions; but to

day he appears better. The doctors continue with him nearly all the time. I saw him at 4 o'clock this afternoon; he was quite rational, but at all times would look very wild, and his eyes would snap and his nerves creeped. Great hopes are entertained that he will recover. Philadelphia Guz.

At the late celebration of the fourth of July, at Quincy Mass. Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, (Orator of the day) being called upon for a Toast, rose and addressed the company as follows:

Friends, Neighbors, and Fellow townsmen—I will now take leave of you for the present—and add a few, a very few more last words, to the many, which you have already heard from me this day, with so much indulgence. They are—first, to thank you heartily for that indulgence, and then to propose a toast in honor of the primitive Mother of New England—may I add the primitive mother of those principles, which have made this day, a day of glory and joy! The Plymouth Colony. To that Colony our native town did not originally belong; but I see around me more than one of those who numbered among their sires the fortunate youth from the Mayflower, who first alighted upon the Rock. The Legislature of this Commonwealth have seen fit to link you in political association with the District of Plymouth; and to that association, I am indebted for the honor of having been selected as their and your Representative in the Councils of the Union—an honor the more precious in my estimation, because it was a spontaneous and unexpected testimonial of confidence from that, which, above all other lands, I am entitled to call my own native land. Upon this day I cannot forget Plymouth and her history—I cannot forget the Mayflower, and the special compact of her pilgrims. I propose for a toast—

The Root struck from the seed of the Mayflower, and the plant ascending from it—salutary—fruitful—perennial—It shall rise to heaven, and overspread the earth."

Mr. Preble's Letter to Mr. McLang discloses a singular fact in relation to Rouse's Point—that no allusion had been made to this abandoned fortification in any of the evidence or documents submitted by him! The evidence then relating to this, must have been *ex parte*. But the evidence was such as to induce the arbiter to award this old fort to us! We cannot feel grateful to him for such a gift, when he takes off in pay for his generosity so large a piece of the Maine territory. What that evidence must have been on the part of Great Britain, is of course left to conjecture. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce is invited to look at this fact, and judge whether such an arbitration is not a mere nullity. This convenient decision is accounted for by the Court Journal, and therefore we have an explanation of that extraordinary perversion of vision, that led His Majesty to consult what he imagined to be the convenience of both parties, without reference to justice. We like the spirit with which Mr. Preble contemns such a decision; and though his mission has not been so fortunate as all could desire, he may yet do much good in his visit to Washington, by advocating the rights of Maine. It is time some steps were taken on this question, as a long period has elapsed since the first reception of the umpirage by the U. S. Government. Adv'r.

COMING OUT. The Lancaster (Pa.) Herald, in the last number, holds the following language respecting the President.

"Having been among the earliest supporters of Jackson for the Presidency, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification we find the high expectations we had formed of his civic worth and talents disappointed, and that instead of the open and honest course we had anticipated would characterize his administration, disunion and intrigue have been the order of the day. Instead of the firm and fearless conduct we had expected as the result of his honest purposes and independent judgment, we find the councils of our country weak and distracted; instead of the confidence we supposed his energy and wisdom would inspire, nothing but distrust prevails."

The selectmen of the several towns will bear in mind that it is made necessary for them by an act of last winter, on or before the 20th day of August, annually, to deposit in the Clerks office and to post up in one or more public places, the list of voters.—under the penalty for neglect of not less than \$50 or more than \$100.

Selectmen would do well to peruse this law, as it is very interesting to them.

The Montreal Gazette says—The city during the last week has been honored with the presence of several distinguished citizens from the Union. The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Boston, one of the best orators and legislators in Congress, and perhaps as popular a man as now exists in the northern States, is with his lady and family, at the British American Hotel. They propose visiting Quebec ere they return homeward.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 9.

STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DANIEL GOODENOW.

FOR THE SENATE.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

**NOAH HINKLEY,
JOSEPH S. JEWETT,
PHINEAS VARNUM,
SILAS BLAKE.**

STATE CONVENTION.

We announce with pleasure, to our readers, that the Convention held in Portland on Tuesday last, nominated **DANIEL GOODENOW** of Alfred, as candidate, for Governor of Maine for the year ensuing.

If fine talents—sterling integrity—an unblemished moral character, and industrious habits are the requisite qualifications for office, a happier selection could not have been made. Mr. Goodenow is well known to the people of Maine—he is deservedly popular, and he will receive the hearty and unqualified support of the National Republican party throughout the State. The Convention is said to be the largest and most respectable which has ever assembled in this State on any occasion. We shall publish the proceedings next week.

HURRICANE.—The West part of this town and the East part of Watford, was visited on Tuesday last by a severe hurricane. Considerable damage was done to buildings, orchards, woodland, fences, &c. We learn the following particulars of the damages done in both towns. An eighty to a barn of Mr. John Baker, of Watford, containing considerable hay was entirely blown to pieces and levelled to the ground. A young lad was in the barn at the time the wind struck it, but fortunately escaped injury by being covered under the hay. Another building of Mr. Baker, (a house) was moved from its former position about six feet. A barn of Rodney Titcomb sustained considerable injury. Also, the house and barn of Edmund Finney was considerably injured, together with fences, corn, and fruit trees. Samuel Lord and John Frost had some very handsome woodland entirely destroyed, which with damages sustained by other individuals, will make quite a loss in the whole. We understand the hurricane commenced near South Watford, its course being nearly east, and being about one quarter of a mile in width. The lightning struck in a number of places in this vicinity, but no material damage was done.

We learn that a daughter of Luther Whiting of Hartford, aged 14, was killed by lightning on the same day. Two barns and a shed belonging to James Ricker of Hartford were struck and burnt by lightning. Much damage was done in Buckfield and Turner by the same storm; Houses, Barns, &c. being unroofed and otherwise injured.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "An account of the extraordinary doings of the Maine Legislature for 1831," lately published in Portland. We have long believed the leaders of the Jackson party to be capable of almost any thing, but still we were somewhat surprised at their conduct last winter, not that we expected them to stick at any measure that might tend to the aggrandizement of their party, or their own private emolument; for in the scramble for office, a Jacksonian always goes upon the principle that "the end sanctifies the means;" but we thought them more skillful managers. When with great exertion they had at last prevailed on the people to let them "play the Legislature," we did not expect them to suddenly to throw off their disguise and thus destroy at once their future prospects. We shall make no extracts at present from that part of the work which relates to the healing act; but come at once to that most iniquitous and disgraceful measure—the Apportionment Resolve; the amount of it is this:—The Jackson party in Maine, after the most extraordinary efforts for some years, "at last in the fall of 1830, found themselves in the majority; they saw that Jacksonism in almost every part of the Union, was on the wane; they knew that the tide must soon turn here, and they determined to make the most of their short lived power. A new apportionment of Representatives was to be made, and if this was done equitably they knew that their party had no hope. But if such an arrangement should be made that two fifths of the number of voters in the State could choose a majority of the Representatives, they might possibly continue in power another year. It was their only chance, and they made the trial. They have been guilty of palpable injustice in the apportionment and they dare not deny it. They have made the classes, where there is a majority of Jacksonians as small as possible in every case, and the anti-Jackson classes as large as possible. For example Ousfield and Harrison in the County of Cumberland, which are not Jackson towns, containing both of them 2340 inhabitants are classed together, while Danville, in the same County, a Jackson town, with only 1128 inhabitants, is allowed a representative; so that it takes more than twice the number of inhabitants to elect a representative in Ousfield and Harrison than it does in Danville. They have formed the classes in this way throughout the State, wherever it was possible. Here in the County of Oxford, it requires on an average 2200 inhabitants to elect an anti-Jackson representative, and only 1224 to elect a Jackson representative. But the most glaring injustice is shown in the County of Hancock. There the anti-Jackson classes contain, on an average, 2000 inhabitants, while the Jackson classes contain on an average only 1442. So it appears that the anti-Jackson classes in Hancock require more than twice the number of inhabitants to elect an anti-Jackson Representative, than it does to elect a Jackson Representative. Is this fair dealing? Just as fair as it would be if one half of the people at a town meeting were allowed to throw each two votes, and the others only one. But enough. We will give a few passages from the work, which we marked in the perusal; they speak for themselves.

"The Resolve seems to have been passed with the particular intention of disfranchising particular towns obnoxious to the Jackson party. The first object of the framers of the Resolve was to give Jackson towns having 1500, and even less than 1500 inhabitants, one representative. The next, by forming these classes in such a manner as to give Jackson voters the greatest possible representation. Various were the methods of effecting their object. One was making the Jackson classes small, even reducing them to 1500 inhabitants or less, another was to take into Jackson classes anti-Jackson towns, and to swallow them

up by a Jackson majority. Particular care was taken, never (where it could be avoided) to let a Jackson town be swallowed up in an anti-Jackson class: the third method was by making the anti-Jackson classes as large as possible, that is, to require more anti-Jackson men to elect a representative than Jackson men. It will be found on examination, by averaging the population and the political strength of each town, that it takes 2240 anti-Jackson men to elect a representative, while 1224 Jackson men have that privilege. There is no equality in this: it is subversive of the plainest principles of Republicanism."

LINCOLN COUNTY.—"Lincoln has been erroneously carved up to suit party purposes. The framers of the Resolve displayed great cunning in the distribution of the towns of this county. Let us look at it. Washington and Patricktown, both Jackson towns, with an aggregate population of only 1510, are allowed a representative, while Lewiston, an anti-Jackson town, with a population of 1544 is refused a representative and is classed with Wales, having a population of 612. The only solution of this singular classification is, that an anti-Jackson voter in Lewiston was thought not to deserve so much influence as a Jackson voter in Patricktown or Washington. For Lewiston has 34 more inhabitants, and why should she not be entitled to as much representation? But again; New-Castle, an anti-Jackson town, with a population of 1536 is classed with Alna another anti-Jackson town having a population of 1175, making an aggregate number of 2711 necessary to elect one representative. New-Castle is larger than Washington and Patricktown, but has less representation. Alna is larger than Danville in the County of Cumberland, but has less representation. Or in other language, it takes two anti-Jackson towns with a population of 2719 to be allowed one half as much representation as the Jackson towns of Patricktown, Washington, and Danville, with an aggregate population of 2638."

"Indeed, by taking the whole of the county of Lincoln, it will be found that 1892 inhabitants can elect a Jackson representative, while it takes 2358 anti-Jackson inhabitants to do the very same thing. Think of this, ye who are attached to our sacred institutions. Away with all party prejudices, and calculate for yourselves."

Let us now look into Kennebec. We shall soon find that the apportionment Resolve only left one act of iniquity to perform another yet greater. For example Greene, a Jackson town with 1324 inhabitants is allowed a representative six years in ten, but Windsor with 1495 inhabitants Albion and the unincorporated country north of Albion with 1468 inhabitants, are allowed each a representative but five years in ten. How enormously unjust such an apportionment! The rule seems to be, the greater the population, the less the representation!"

"Now add up all the Jackson towns by themselves, and the anti-Jackson by themselves, and divide the sum total by the number of representative allowed to each party, and it will be seen that it takes 2262 inhabitants to elect an anti-Jackson representative, and only 1998 to elect a Jackson representative."

SOMERSET COUNTY.—In this county but one town, viz. Fairfield, is given an entire representation, notwithstanding two other towns have over 1500 inhabitants each, viz. Norridgewock 1710, and Anson 1532, but these being anti-Jackson towns, must be classed in violation of the constitution—while in Oxford County, Buckfield, with 1510, and in Penobscot, Orono, with only 1473, and deducting Indians about 1300, are each allowed a representative; but these are Jackson towns. Mercer and Starks containing 2681 inhabitants compose a representative district. Kingfield and Freeman containing but 1275 inhabitants also compose a representative district. Reader, guess why this disproportion—Aye, do you guess. The former is an anti-Jackson district, and the latter is Jackson."

"This detestable cutting and carving of the framers of the Resolve succeed in effecting all their intentions, will result in giving the Jackson party seven out of eleven representatives in the county of Hancock. Yet this county threw a majority for Gov. Hunt, and sent six anti-Jackson representatives to the last legislature. The framers of the Resolve never intended to allow that party more than four representatives, though the county is decidedly anti-Jackson. Bluehill and Orland, Bucksport, Mt. Desert and Hancock, sending four representatives, are the only districts the anti-Jackson party can obtain, provided the votes hereafter shall remain as the votes in 1830—the other seven will send Jacksonians provided the same vote is thrown; and this too from an anti-Jackson county!"

Throughout the County, (of Penobscot,) in effect it requires more than twice the number of voters to elect an anti-Jackson representative, than it requires to elect a Jackson representative. "We rejoice that we have reached the end of the exposition of the Apportionment Resolve. We have shown that

the Constitution has been violated, in proportioning the number of Representatives; we have shown that the number is not equally apportioned among the several counties;—that the Legislature has classed unorganized plantations, that the determination of towns for a separate representation has been set at defiance; that the number of Representatives is not apportioned among the several towns, plantations,—and classes, according to any rule of proportion—but that many districts have been formed in the most inconvenient manner, for no other purpose under heaven, than to promote the purposes of party. The framers of this Resolve expect to gain by this classification twenty Representatives, or about one fifth of the whole number."

The public mind will undoubtedly revolt, and disappoint their expectations; but let it be remembered that our calculations are framed on the political situation of the towns as declared in the last September election. We say that the people have been disfranchised in a high-handed manner. THEY HAVE BEEN ROBBED OF THEIR RIGHTS. Unprincipled political men have violated the sanctity of an oath, and outrageously stripped them of their elective franchise. We sound the tocsin of alarm. Hurl then, as you value republican privileges—your constitution—or equal representation—hurl such reckless politicians from their seats of power."

We have received the Correspondence of Messrs. Berrien, Blair, Johnson, Ingham, &c. by which we learn the beginning of the whole Cabinet disturbance. The President seems to be placed in no enviable position, in the business. We have not room in our paper for the whole correspondence, but shall endeavor to give our readers such a portion of it, as will satisfy them of the truth and the merits of the whole affair. The Portland Advertiser, in relation to the difficulties, says as follows:—

Mr. Berrien, it appears, is not disposed to be retractable in his dismission from the Cabinet, and therefore comes forth with more correspondence with the editor of the Globe. The Ex-Cabinet Ministers are so prolific in their ideas, explanations, &c. that we must resort to the process of condensation.

The editor of the Globe, authorized by the President, states that he has never attempted to interfere with the domestic affairs of the Cabinet-family, and to press Mrs. Eaton upon their society. The President, according to the Globe, read to Mr. Berrien from a memorandum, a declaration to this effect, and Mr. Berrien is now invited to call upon the President and see the original. Mr. Berrien denies ever having seen such a memorandum, and declares that no such paper was ever read by him, shewn, or spoken of to him. Thus the President of the United States and his quondam Attorney General have the honor of putting a falsehood reciprocally to each other.

Mr. Berrien invites the editor of the Globe to publish his correspondence with Mr. Eaton, which correspondence the Globe editor has in his possession. The Globe-editor refuses, and challenges Mr. Berrien to bring it forward upon his own responsibility. Mr. Berrien concludes one of his letters in the following manner:

"Neither inviting controversy nor seeking political effect, I find myself in a position, in which I must either speak or silently permit the public to be misled. I have a sufficient sense of what is due to them, not to intrude myself uncalled upon their notice—and the consciousness of what I owe to myself, will not tempt me to shrink from the performance of my own duty."

We have extracted so much honey from a wilderness of flowers. The reader will be satisfied with this, until we hear from Mr. Berrien again.

AN AWFUL SIGN.—At the late celebration of the 4th of July, at Richmond, Virginia, the dinner was attended by between two and three hundred citizens, assembled without respect to party. It was soon ascertained that the company was nearly, if not quite, unanimous for Mr. Clay; accordingly Mr. Clay and his cause was toasted with the greatest enthusiasm by the whole company, while, as the Richmond Enquirer says, the dero "had not one friend so poor as to do him reverence." This circumstance seems to have struck terror into the Jackson ranks in that quarter [Poughkeepsie, N. Y.] Intelligence.

KENTUCKY.—The prospects of Mr. Clay in Kentucky are represented as most cheering. The opinion is founded on intelligence from every part of the State. In Barron county it is stated there have been two hundred changes since spring, and it is not believed that there will be two hundred Jackson votes given at the election in August. Mr. Young, the present member will be defeated by an overwhelming majority by Judge Tompkins, the National Republican. "From all the other districts in the state, except that of Col. Johnson, where there is no opposition, there is either absolute certainty, or a strong probability of the election of the Clay candidates."

Rhode Island.—The National Republican Convention at Newport, have nominated Messrs. Tristram Burgess of Providence, and Dutee J. Pearce of Newport, as candidates for re-election as Representatives to Congress.

According to a computation published in the New York Courier, the average increase of the population of that city is equal to one person every hour and twelve minutes.

The Albany Journal states that there has been a tremendous whirlwind near Caughnawaga, which swept barns, fences, orchards, and whatever else fell in their way.

On Tuesday night, a violent thunder storm, which lasted a large part of the night. A barn in Richmond, belonging to David Perry Jr. was struck by lightning and burnt, with a large quantity of stored hay. The barn of Joel White in Winthrop caught fire, but was preserved. It is reported that a barn was burnt in Monmouth. The storm was accompanied with much wind in a part of Winthrop—the barn of Benj. King was blown down; that of A. Chandler injured, great damage done to orchards, woods, &c. [Hallowell Advocate.]

The commencement on Wednesday, was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom were Governor Smith, and suite, Messrs. Holmes and Sprague, and other distinguished men, from various parts of this—and other States. The performances were respectable, but not so strongly marked with genius or originality, as to give them a rank above what is usual, on similar occasions. With the style of speaking, we were not satisfied. But one of the graduates, we think, could be heard distinctly through the House. It was obvious, that a clear intonation and distinct utterance had been esteemed too lightly, and that the power of the eye and voice of the Orator, over the multitude he addressed, was not duly appreciated, otherwise unmeaning and ever awkward gestures would not so often been substituted for them. The exercises were commenced with prayer, by the President, in which he besought divine aid for the Executive of the State, &c. and fervently prayed that they might discharge their official duties, without partiality hypocrisy &c. in which aspiration, we doubt not, the audience heartily joined.

Doct. Chaplin, was unanimously re-elected President, an excellent commentary upon the necessity of the law, which removed him from his office. The baccalaureate degree was conferred on five young gentlemen, viz. Lucius H. Chandler, Samuel Glidden, Frederick Lord, W. B. S. Moor, J. M. Cook. Several other degrees were conferred, and among them that of L. L. D. upon the Hon. Nathan Weston Jr.—The Times.

At the Jackson Convention held at Paris on Friday last, J. A. R. K. Esq. of Oxford, and — Grason of Denmark, were nominated to be supported as Senators from this County to the next Legislature.

MARRIED,
In Paris, Mr. Ora Hall to Miss Fiebe N. Bumpus
In Sebec, Mr. Ebenezer Gilman, of F. Croft, to Miss Roxana Palmer, of S.

GOING! GOING!!

for the
CASH!!!
ON Saturday the 20th inst. to the highest bidder, all the Household FURNITURE and Farming Tools, that the subscriber may then have on hand, together with a quantity of Lumber, old Iron, Sleigh, Hand-Cart, Casks, Boxes, Chests, wooden Clock, one 3 years old Colt, 2 young COWS, 1 shoat Swine, some fire Wood, Provisions, &c. &c. articles too numerous to particularize.

Sale to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Store formerly occupied by Ichabod Bartlett in Norway Village.
THOMPSON HALL.
Norway Aug. 3, 1831. 8

A GREAT BARGAIN!!



THE noted Stand for Trade, situated one mile and a half west of Norway Village, at the conjunction of the North and West Stage routes, consisting of a convenient STORE, POTASH, apparatus and out-buildings. Also, a convenient HOUSE, Stable, and half an acre of LAND. The whole or any part of said property will be sold cheap. The Stock in the Store may be had likewise.

A credit will be given on the sale of the above. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at the stand.
WM. PINGREE.
Norway, July 25. 6

ESSEX COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS School will commence on the 12th of September next, under the instruction of Mr. JOHN JONASSEN from Bowdoin College. Me. Instruction will be given in all the English branches usually taught in public schools, and in the Ancient and Modern Languages. From the high recommendations which Mr. Johnston has produced, the Prudential Committee feel a confidence in recommending the school to their fellow-citizens, and flatter themselves that it will receive a liberal share of patronage.

TERMS.—\$2 per quarter for English Studies; and \$2.50 for the Languages.
Board in the vicinity in respectable families, \$1 per week.
DAVID DENISON, Prudential Committee.
DAVID HOPKINSON,
JASON SHERMAN,
SPENCER CLARKE,
R. W. FREEMAN,
Guildhall, Vt July 15, 1831. 6

Book and Job Printing
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Common Pleas next to be holden at Paris, within and for our County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1831.

THE Petition of Jacob Gibbs of Livermore in said County, Esquire, and Sarah Gibbs his wife, Benjamin Winslow of said Livermore yeoman, and Triphens Winslow his wife, Ebenezer Hinds of said Livermore housewright, and Anna Hinds his wife, Perez Ellis of Hartford in said County yeoman, and Polly Ellis his wife, humbly shew that they are interested with sundry persons to them unknown in the following tract or parcel of Land, to wit—the westerly part of lot numbered one hundred and sixty-two in said Livermore, being all that part of said lot which is situated west of the town road which passes through said lot. The said Jacob Gibbs being seized of one undivided seventh part of said premises in his right, the said Jacob Gibbs and Sarah Gibbs of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Benjamin Winslow and Triphens Winslow of one undivided seventh in her right—the said Ebenezer Hinds and Anna Hinds of one undivided seventh part in her right—the said Perez Ellis and Polly Ellis of one undivided seventh part in her right—that your petitioners are desirous to hold and enjoy their part or share in said estate in severally—They therefore pray that your Honors would order partition thereof to be made and their said parts or shares set off and divided from the rest agreeably to the laws of the State in such case made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

By **REUEL WASHBURN**, their Attorney.
Copy, Attest **R. K. GOODENOW**, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS.
Court of Common Pleas, June Term A.D. 1831.
ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the same by publishing a copy of said petition and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively, in some public newspaper printed in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court which is to be holden at Paris in and for said County on the fourth Tuesday of September next, that all persons interested may appear at said Court and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest, **R. K. GOODENOW**, Clerk.
A true Copy.
Attest, **R. K. GOODENOW**, Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

PLANTATION NO. 8.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors or owners of Land in Plantation No. 8, County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills in said Plantation No. 8, committed to the undersigned Collector, to collect for the year A. D. 1830, in several sums following, viz:

Names of proprietors when known.	No. of Lots	No. of Ranges	Value	State & County Tax	Deficient tax for 1829
James F. Bragg,	8	10	100	30	65
Josiah Brown,	6	1	50	12	23
South half do.	6	1	50	12	23
William Sawin,	7	18	100	10	23
Unknown,	10	13	100	10	23
do.	7	17	100	15	23
John Farrington,	8	9	45	15	35
Oliver D. Lord,	6	1	50	12	23
North half do.	6	1	50	12	23
Salmon Dyke,	9	12	100	23	53

Unless said taxes and all necessary charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Wednesday the 30th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said Land will then be sold at Public Vendue as will discharge the same, at the school house in district No. two in Plantation No. 8.

JOHN REED, Collector of Plantation No. 8, June 6, A. D. 1830.

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Boards. Machines. The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of **NAHAM HOUGHTON** or **GEORGE EARLE.** Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate settlement; and those whose notes and accounts have been standing a long time are hereby notified that unless payment is made by the 20th day of August next, their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN B. SMITH.
Norway July 18, 1831. 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold, all the Right in Equity, which **WILLIAM PINGREE** has to redeem his term in Norway with buildings thereon, containing about forty acres, and is mortgaged to Aaron Wilkins of Norway, for one hundred dollars. The said farm will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of William Pingree in Norway, on Saturday the twentieth day of August next, at four o'clock P. M.

H. W. MILLET, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, July 18, 1831. 7

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Instruction in this Institution will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 21, 1831. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD SS.
I Have taken all the Right and Equity which **JOSEPH LOVEJOY** has to redeem the Farm lying in Norway, in said County, formerly owned by Asa Lovejoy, and mortgaged by the said Joseph to Pamela Lovejoy, for about one hundred and fifty dollars—the said farm contains about forty acres, and will be sold at the house of Joshua Smith Esq. in Norway, on Saturday the thirteenth day of August next, at four o'clock P. M.

H. W. MILLET, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, July 13, 1831. 8

From the Portsmouth Herald.
THE SEA TIGER.

The sealing schr. Pacific, which arrived at this port a few weeks since, brought home the skull and hide of the Sea Tiger, taken near the South Georgia Islands. This brave tenant of the deep measured seven feet in length, and girthed three and a half when killed. The general shape of the head is like that of the common seal, with the exception that it is more elongated, and the sockets of the eyes deeper and broader.

The number of teeth is thirty-two—four of which are tusks. The largest tusk is an inch & a quarter long, and one inch in circumference at its base. In each jaw, there are ten grinders, which, emerging from their sockets, are divided into three distinct conical portions, the central divisions being more than half an inch long, and the two lateral ones the fourth of an inch—all terminating in sharp smooth points. The skin is covered with fine, thick, short hair, of a gray color on the back, and spotted with black, and white on the abdomen. It has short strong flippers. The sea tiger moves with surprising velocity in the water, and all its motions in that element are indicative of great strength.

Its principal food consists of penguins; and when a flock of these beautiful birds are discovered at a distance, he gets upon the windward side, lies upon his back, and in this attitude suffers himself to ride upon the billows with his head slightly elevated above his body—keeping his large, dark, vigilant eye steadily fixed upon the ill-fated object of his pursuit; and soon as he floats sufficiently near to secure it, he turns upon his belly cleaves the billows with astonishing swiftness, and the next moment he is seen plunging into the water with a penguin which weighs forty or fifty pounds in his capacious jaws. He is an animal of undaunted courage and shrewdness.

The crew of the Pacific were frequently chased by sea tigers while they were cruising in their boats. On one occasion, when two of the men were at a considerable distance from the shore and from the schooner, a tiger nearly twenty feet long and six in circumference, discovered their situation and immediately pursued the boat with all possible speed; when he got within ten or twelve feet he leaped for the boat, and made a furious attempt to upset it. At this moment one of the party lodged a musket ball in his body but this only raised the animal's fury and he again attempted to spring into the boat; and had it not been that he received a severe blow from a lance, would have succeeded. He still kept up battle with unabated courage and violence; repeated his efforts, and seemed resolved that neither the power nor the weapons of man should prevail against him; and it was not until the second and the third ball were lodged within him that he was overcome.

At another time some of the crew were three miles from the schooner in their boat, when they saw a large tiger following in their wake. He kept at a distance from the boat and betrayed no disposition to annoy the party, which circumstance induced them, at that time unacquainted with the habits of the sea tiger, to pursue him; but they soon found their ignorance of the character of their enemy had betrayed them into imminent danger, and that they were likely to pay for their temerity, for the tiger prepared himself for the battle, and gave chase to the crew who immediately pulled for the vessel; and it was with extreme difficulty that they succeeded in keeping him out of the boat or from upsetting it. Some of the sailors tasted the milk of a sea tiger which they killed and found it excellent.

It has been supposed that the sea tiger and walrus are the same; but they differ in several particulars, such as the number, size, shape, and relative position of the teeth, and in the form of the head, which latter in the walrus bears a strong resemblance to that of the human species.

AN ITEM FOR ORNITHOLOGISTS.

A short time ago, (says the New Philadelphia Chronicle, of May 20th) it was observed that a large number of those birds, commonly called chimney swallows, were beginning to convene on a farm near Paintville, Ohio. They formed themselves into regular lines, took a circuitous flight round a large sycamore and entered its trunk by the hole at the top. Several persons resolved to ascertain the number of swallows thus concealed, and for that purpose closed up the place of entrance, and cut an opening at the bottom of the tree. On viewing the cavity inside, it was found that the swallows had fixed themselves in layers of six or seven deep, packed regularly on each other round the whole extent of the hollow. Marshals were appointed to take the census of this feathered community, who counted 3690, when owing to the interference of some volunteer assistants, an irregularity in counting took place, and the remainder of the swallows, which were supposed to have been more than equal in number to those taken down, were suffered to escape without enumeration.

No situation is so perilous as to justify despair.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

A CARD.

Is commencing the publication of a new volume of THE LADY'S BOOK, the proprietors gladly avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered of again inviting attention to their work. Notwithstanding the necessary and unavoidable difficulties against which they have had to contend, they find themselves at the close of their first year enjoying, through an unexampled extent of patronage, all the advantages which belong to old established and long prosperous publications. For this liberality on the part of the public they are truly grateful, and it shall be their pride and pleasure to pursue such means as will deserve its continuance. The same zeal and devotion which they have hitherto felt and exhibited in regard to their work, will still be found to influence them, and with the additional facilities now within their reach they hope to render the coming volume even more attractive than that which has just been closed. They have in contemplation many improvements, a particular enumeration of which they deem unimportant, not doubting that the promptness and fidelity with which they have fulfilled all former engagements, have created public confidence in their ability to perform whatever they may feel disposed to undertake. They prefer that their work should be tested by its own merits, rather than rely for support on any specious promises which they might put forth.

Since the commencement of THE LADY'S BOOK the publishers have avoided all proper matter of office to the proprietors of contemporary periodicals. In the occasional notices which they have felt themselves called upon to make in relation to the progress and prospects of their own work they have made no allusion which could be construed disparagingly to others. They have pursued this course from motives of justice and policy—as well because it corresponded with their own feelings, as because they believed it would contribute to their interests. They believed that with the American public no good could be achieved by uncalled-for interference with the rights of others, and they have yet to learn that in this opinion they have been mistaken. The patronage which they have hitherto received assures them of the favorable regard in which their work is held; and they know that they can only look for future encouragement in a proper employment of the ample means within their power to give increased satisfaction.

The publishers of THE LADY'S BOOK take pleasure in acknowledging their obligations to the conductors of the public press in all sections of the country. The general commendation which these gentlemen have bestowed upon their work is doubly gratifying to them because they have reason to believe it is deserved, and they know that it has been productive of great advantage. It is a source of much excusable pride to the publishers that the comments which the Book has elicited have uniformly been favorable. In no instance have they had the mortification of finding their efforts, to please, unsuccessful, or inappropriately appreciated. The publishers cannot believe that the remarks, contained in a recent advertisement of a contemporary journal, to which their attention has been specially called, are meant to allude to the LADY'S BOOK. The insinuations there expressed concerning "cast off plates, mere reprint and mutilated music," can have no reference to a publication whose costly embellishments and general merits have been for many months a theme of general admiration and eulogy. They cannot think the publishers of the journal spoken of so deficient in respect to a public upon whom they depend for support, as to charge that public with a gross want of perception and an inability to discriminate in matters of literary judgment. The publishers of THE LADY'S BOOK know that the minds of some men are so unhappily framed that they cannot endure successful competition in those pursuits in which they may happen to be engaged; and they further know that those who are envious of superior desert are frequently prompted to the indulgence of a malicious spirit; but they will not willingly believe that the conductors of the journal to which they have had allusion ought to be identified with either of these classes. On the contrary, they are satisfied that the ambiguous censures thus spread before the public are intended to be applied to some publication whose want of merit rendered it obnoxious to such condemnation.

The publishers of THE LADY'S BOOK have observed that several monthly periodicals have not only imitated the general arrangement of their work, but have also attempted to follow their example in illustrating the fashions. This tacit acknowledgment of the superiority of their plan is certainly gratifying, and they recognize it with pleasure; but at the same time they cannot forbear saying that as they were the first to introduce successfully this particular species of embellishment, so they can now present it in a form of greater perfection than it can readily be accomplished by others. They do not make this remark invidiously, but as an act of simple justice to themselves, and the artists employed under their directions.

In concluding this card the publishers renew their assurances of steadily persisting in their endeavors to improve the character of THE LADY'S BOOK. In its present state they would have no fear of a comparison with any similar publication, and they flatter themselves that the time is not distant when its superiority will be generally acknowledged. They have no wish to boast of correspondents in Russia or "Constantinople," satisfied that whatever they may require in this way they can procure much nearer home. They are two Americans in their feelings to build their claims for support upon foreign aid or foreign praise, though both might easily be obtained without incurring any serious expense. The publishers have more pleasure in receiving the unobtrusive testimonials of their own countrymen, than they could possibly derive from any commendation of writers "in Europe," called upon to praise that which they had never seen, and whose eulogies would be meted out in proportion to their reward.

The annexed recommendations promissively taken from hundreds of a like tendency, are given as examples of the opinion generally felt in regard to THE LADY'S BOOK.

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have repeatedly recommended this periodical to the notice of our readers. The June number is now before us, and we cannot forbear again expressing our approbation of a work which unquestionably merits so high a share of favor. The matter is judiciously selected, the engravings neatly executed and the printing done in the finest style. The July number commences a new volume.—*Republican Charlotte Va.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have received several numbers of this work, with which we are pleased; it is appropriately named, as it is a great assistant to the Ladies. We consider the plates of fashions worth more than the Book costs; but to the ladies it is otherwise valuable being filled with original and well selected matter. Cuts, plates, &c. explanatory of the contents.—*Red Rover Messenger, Antichittiches, Lou.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—A monthly publication by L. A. Godey & Co. Philadelphia—has met with great and deserved success. The newspaper press in all parts of the country have been very liberal in its praise, and yet the work has surpassed all praise. The efforts making for the coming year will place it among the most tasteful and elegant class of literary works of the day. It comprises fifty-six large octavo pages, printed on fine super royal paper, with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of music, one copperplate engraving, and at least four wood cuts, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a colored plate of the latest London or Paris fashions. Such was the plan of last year; but increased patronage will enable the publishers to render the work for the future "considerably more attractive." The price is \$3 per annum, in advance.—*Advocate, Charlottesville, Va.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—We have received the January and February Nos. of this highly interesting and truly valuable periodical—each number contains fifty-six large octavo pages, neatly printed on fine paper with new type. The plates accompanying them are beautifully executed—and discover a highly cultivated taste in the selection of subjects. The copper plate engravings illustrative of the fashions, are inimitably fresh and brilliant in their colorings.

A very happy judgment is displayed in the choice of its contents, and it abounds with the finest specimens of prose and poetical literature. We are proud to find that native genius has contributed largely to enrich its stores. We hope the Ladies will not withhold their patronage from a work devoted exclusively to their improvement, and which furnishes them so liberally, the means of becoming what they ought to be—the lights and ornaments of society.—*Statesman, Elizabethtown Ky.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The June number of the Lady's Book lies upon our table. This popular periodical is entitled to the singular praise, that it has fully realized all, and more than all, the proprietors promised. Instead of depreciating in value after the publication of the first few numbers, (as too frequently happens,) it has continued steadily advancing in improvement. Great credit is due to the enterprising publishers, for the successful efforts they have made to improve the character of our periodical literature, and especially that portion of it which is professedly designed for females. We hope in the liberal patronage of an enlightened public they find an abundant reward.

The "Book" before us, in addition to the usual number of embellishments, contains a beautiful engraved title page for the second volume, which is now completed. The *Sports of Love*, a well executed representation, peculiarly adapted to the character of the work, and several fine engravings in wood, make up the usual variety of ornaments. The letter-press is distinguished for the same excellence which has characterized the work since its commencement.—*Republican Hudson N. Y.*

JUNE NUMBER OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

The receipt of this work brings with it, as usual, many new and splendid attractions. It is accompanied with an engraved title-page on yellow paper, and a general index, intended for the second volume which closes with the present number. We have been better pleased with some of the previous numbers than we are with this one, but our taste may be singular, and we are but one among thousands. The impression has gained a power with us which is almost supreme that no literary periodical contains matter of permanent interest, unless a certain portion of it is devoted to the highest order of religious and moral productions. As a general fact, however, no reader however fastidious, can complain of the Lady's Book, on this score.

A reference to our advertising columns will better inform the reader what may continue to be expected of this publication than we are able to, at present.—We solicit for the card of the Messrs. Godey a prompt and decided attention by those of our friends who rank themselves as patrons of "the Lady's Book."—*Stonington Phoenix.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—The two last numbers of this periodical have just reached us, and it gives us pleasure to recommend it to the good graces and patronage of such portion of our fair countrywomen as read the Journal, and feel any confidence in the judgment and opinions of its Editor. The "Lady's Book" is really what it promises, and what it ought to be. It is an *au fait* in its selections, as it is elegant and tasteful in its execution. In short, there is excellent keeping in every department of the publication, and the design is better

carried out and maintained, than in any similar undertaking of the kind in the United States. The full length portraits of beautiful women in the last number, are worth a year's subscription to the gentlemen, and at least three years of gratitude to more than one of the fair portions of humanity who will read this paragraph, for the faithfulness with which the artist has traced their own resemblance. If they believe us when we say this, how is it possible for them to withhold their smiles and their patronage from the "Lady's Book?"—*Journal Camden S. C.*

THE LADY'S BOOK.—This elegant periodical is published in Philadelphia monthly. It is emphatically what it professes to be, a Lady's Book. No periodical has yet fallen under our notice so eminently entitled to the patronage of the Ladies, as this work. Each number contains several beautiful engravings illustrative of the fashions of the season, splendid specimens of embroidery, or as accompaniments to some original or well selected moral Tale. The several departments in prose and poetry are extremely well conducted, and peculiarly well calculated both for the amusement and instruction of its fair patrons.—*Plebian, Kingston, N. Y.*

In our paper of to-day will be found the prospectus of "THE LADY'S BOOK," as also that of the "SATURDAY COURIER." These journals we have already briefly noticed, in a former number; and are pleased to find they are every day acquiring a more extended circulation, and receiving additional testimonials of their value from all parts of the Union. The design of the Lady's Book, in particular, we conceive to be an excellent one. It combines much literary matter, with interesting notices and plates, illustrative of the fashions. This work particularly recommends itself to the patronage of the Ladies.—*Gazette, Lancaster, Pa.*

PREMIUM.

THE publishers of the Saturday Courier are grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

LITERARY HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward & Spragg, Philadelphia, FREE OF POSTAGE, on or before the first day of December, 1831. Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor. Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esqrs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, public information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January, 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

Philadelphia, July 9.

Agency in Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK, }
112 CHESTNUT STREET, opposite the Post Office.

L. A. GODEY & CO. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-enclosed and returned to the person sending.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received by the subscriber JALICOES from 12 1-2 to 30 cents per yard, new style; French Muslins; striped figured and cross barred Cambrics; Crape, silk Barage and Imitation Fancy Handkerchiefs, a fine assortment Imitation Crape, Brocade, Cassimere and Barage Shawls—Batistes—the most complete assortment of RIBBONS, BRAIDS, and CORDS, in any store this side of Portland. Navarino, Willow and Boxford Straw Bonnets—Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces—Footings—Edgings—Tapes—Bobbins, &c.

A large assortment of Artificial Flowers for Ball Dresses, superior to any thing ever brought into this place. Gold Rings—Ear Knobs—Watch Chains, Seals, Guards and Keys, with a large assortment of Fancy Jewelry, all at cheap prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

July 18.

WANTED, in payment for the Oxford Observer, 100 lbs. TALLOW. Also, Butter, Cheese, and most all kinds of country produce.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete a course in studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered. Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUIREMENTS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.

S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.